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files of the *Herald of Truth*, of Elkhart, the official church paper, furnished the author with much valuable material.

This book is a distinct contribution to the history of our country, in that it gives a most interesting view of a religious people about whom usually very little is known. The Mennonites were pioneers in settling many parts of the United States, and their history should be of interest to the student of general American history, as well as to those engaged in the study of localities in which adherents of this faith reside.

E. V. SHOCKLEY.

Gibson County in the Civil War. Colonel Gil R. Stormont has set a good example in publishing his address, *Gibson County in the War*, delivered at the dedication of the Gibson County soldiers' monument at Princeton, November 12, 1912. This monument stands in the courthouse square at Princeton and is one of the most beautiful in the State. The first company that enlisted from the county became Company H of the Seventeenth Regiment. Gibson County also contributed men to the Twenty-fourth, under Colonel Hovey at Vincennes; to the Fourteenth, under Colonel Kimball at Terre Haute; and to the Twenty-fifth, under Colonel Veach at Evansville. Companies were also enlisted from the men of Gibson which joined the Thirty-third, the Forty-second, the Fifty-eighth, organized in Princeton; the Sixty-fifth, also organized at Princeton; the Eightieth, the One Hundred and Twentieth, the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and the One Hundred and Forty-third. One realizes the terrible sacrifice of the war when he learns that over twenty companies of the best men of the county enlisted. There were none drafted. The county paid in bounties \$104,014, and to the soldiers' families \$20,227. The pamphlet also contains pictures and accounts of the monument to Company F of the Forty-second Regiment at Oakland City, and the monument to the Fifty-eighth at Princeton. Full page plates of the Gibson County monument and of Colonel Stormont are included.

VALLONIA, the first county seat of Jackson county, celebrated its centennial August 13-14. The French made the first settlement in the county at Vallonia, but the first permanent settlements were made by men who came from the Ohio River Falls at Jeffersonville. There is a tradition that one of Aaron Burr's co-conspirators, Aquilla Rogers, built a cabin in Vallonia in 1807. At least there is

an old cabin still standing in the village known as the "Aaron Burr Cabin." Vallonia had a blockhouse during the War of 1812, and the county saw considerable fighting with the Indians. Vallonia was the county seat for about a year, the court being changed to Brownstown in November, 1816.

THE Centennial Celebration of New Albany will be held during the week beginning October 12. One hundred years previous to that date Joel and Nathaniel Scribner landed at the site of the present town and later laid off the town. They purchased the land of John Paul, who had entered it at the land office at Vincennes. It is said that Paul decided to leave the place on account of a dense fog which hung over the place when he landed, and which he thought was caused by the Falls of the Ohio river nearby. Paul went on up the river and founded Madison. The first town lots in New Albany were sold at public auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of November, 1813. A part of the receipts, amounting to \$5,000, was set aside for schools. This was the origin of Scribner High School. In the period from 1848 to 1860 New Albany was the commercial metropolis of Indiana. It was incorporated as a town in 1814 and as a city in 1839. P. M. Dorsey was its first mayor. The city has furnished a number of men of State and National fame, among whom Governor A. P. Willard and Speaker M. C. Kerr are most prominent. New Albany is entitled to a worthy celebration, which no doubt it will have, if we may judge by the men in charge of the movement.

CENTENNIAL Anniversaries, it may be noted, will be in order in a number of towns of southern Indiana within the next two or three years. Rising Sun, Ohio county, was settled in 1814 by A. C. Pepper, S. Hathaway, Hugh Espey and a few others. Carlisle, Sullivan county, was laid out in 1814 by James Sproul. Vernon, Jennings county, was started in 1815 by John Vawter. Vevay, Switzerland county, was laid out in 1815 by three brothers, J. J., J. F., and Daniel Dufour. Evansville was first settled in 1816 by Hugh McGary, and was named after General Robert M. Evans, one of the original proprietors. Brownsville, Union county, was laid out in 1816 by James Conway, John Smith, and Elijah Holland. Richmond, Wayne county, was settled by Jeremiah Cox and John Smith in 1816. Brownstown, Jackson county, was laid out in 1816, William Williams, John Milroy, and John Ketcham being among its first

settlers. Terre Haute was laid out in 1816 by a company called "The Terre Haute Company." This company consisted of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle, of Fort Harrison; Hyacinth Lasselle, of Vincennes; and Jonathan Lindley, of Orange county, Indiana. Their articles of organization bear the date of September 19, 1816.

A number of towns in Indiana have already had centennial celebrations and they have proved to be very interesting occasions. These celebrations do much toward arousing an interest in local history. It would be an excellent idea to have the best qualified person in each community compile a history of the town. The Indiana Historical Survey will be glad to co-operate with the local authorities in planning the preparation of such local histories.

THE celebration of the centennial anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union, which will come in 1918, is already well under way. The commission having the project in charge announced its plans August 28. These include, as do the plans for Indiana, a memorial building for the records of the State. Senator Keller heads the committee having the building project in charge. Another part of the celebration is the erection of statues of Lincoln and Douglas at Springfield. A third part of the work will be the preparation of a history of the State, setting forth in detail its economic, political, and sociological development. This work will be done by a commission of scholars from the universities and colleges of the State. Dr. G. L. Smith, author of a school history of Illinois, is chairman of this committee. A basis for such a history has been laid in the admirable series of documentary collections published in recent years by the Illinois Historical Society, the Illinois State Library, and the University of Illinois. Besides the foregoing enterprises the celebration will include many elaborate spectacular events, such as games, parades, pageants and receptions. The committee, legislature, and citizens are very enthusiastic. It is hoped that Indiana may catch the inspiration of this movement, and carry to completion the plans outlined for the celebration of its centennial in 1916.

DR. ARTHUR H. WOODWORTH, of Easton, Pennsylvania, has succeeded Professor A. M. Hadley in the chair of history and political science at Hanover College. Professor Woodworth received his A. B. degree from Lafayette College in 1904, his A. M. from Chi-

chicago University in 1912, and has completed his work for the Ph.D. degree at Chicago, where he has held a fellowship for the last two years. He has had experience in both college and high school teaching.

PROFESSOR LEONARD succeeds Charles A. Tuttle as professor of Political Economy at Wabash College. Professor Tuttle leaves after a continuous service of twenty years to accept a similar position at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He spent this summer teaching at Indiana University. Professor Leonard is a graduate of Yale University, where he taught for some time. More recently he has been teaching at Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, Ohio.

PROFESSOR ELLWOOD W. KEMP, Professor of History in the Indiana State Normal School for more than twenty-five years, is on leave of absence till June 30, 1914. During Mr. Kemp's absence Mr. W. O. Lynch, Assistant Professor of History in the same institution for the past few years, will serve as head of the department of American History. Mr. Charles Roll has been chosen to fill the position made vacant by the promotion of Professor Lynch. Both Mr. Lynch and Mr. Roll are graduates of Indiana University; each holds a master's degree from Wisconsin University; and each has done further graduate work—Mr. Lynch at Harvard, and Mr. Roll at Wisconsin.

PROFESSOR AMOS S. HERSHEY, of Indiana University, now on a year's leave of absence, has been attending the International Peace Congress at The Hague, and on September 29th he attended the notable dedication of the Peace Palace in that city. During the ensuing weeks he will attend the sessions of the International Parliamentary Union. Professor Hershey has attained prominence among publicists in the field of international law and diplomacy. He will spend some time in the Orient before returning to America. An interesting article on "The Peace Palace at The Hague" appears from Professor Hershey's pen in the *Independent* for September 18, 1913.

ERNEST M. LINTON, a graduate of Butler College, sometime a Fellow in Political Science in Indiana University, will be Instructor in Political Science at Indiana during the absence of Professor Hershey. Mr. Linton acted as mentor and guide to a party traveling in Europe during the past summer. He is an experienced and successful conductor for parties "doing" Europe in a brief season.

THE NEW YORK NATION gives the following worthy recognition to the work of the Iowa State Historical Society, which offers an example which Indiana might well emulate :

"There is one State in the Union, at least, that has so organized its activities in historical research as to promote the greatest industry in publication; and that State is Iowa. Under the general superintendency of Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, the State Historical Society turns off volume after volume, series after series, in the greatest profusion; and the most amazing fact is that a relatively high standard is maintained. The two latest volumes are intended to supply the need of the Legislature of the State with facts for their guidance in future legislation. The Society is developing into a kind of historical reference bureau. Mr. John E. Brindley, in his *History of Road Legislation in Iowa*, treats his subject chronologically, from the time when plank roads were popular down to the present-day movement for good roads. The second volume is the *History of Work Accident Indemnity in Iowa*, by E. H. Downey. This is a general treatise on the law and economics of the subject and is well done. As is the case with all the volumes from the Iowa Historical Society, the printing and binding are excellent. Each volume has an analytical index; but the arrangement of the notes and references at the end of the volume is most inconvenient for the reader, and should be abandoned in future publications."

IT IS interesting to note that twenty-four members of the present Congress—five Senators and nineteen Representatives—were born in Indiana. Adding to this number Vice President Marshall, who is a Hoosier by birth, Indiana has twenty-five of her native sons in the National law-making body. The following United States Senators were born in Indiana: John D. Works, California, born in Ohio county, March 29, 1847; William H. Thompson, Kansas, born at Crawfordsville, October 14, 1871; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota, born at Delphi, May 21, 1851; Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana, born in St. Joseph county, March 20, 1857; John W. Kern, Indiana, born in Howard county, December 20, 1849. The following Representatives were born in Indiana: William E. Humphrey, Washington, born at Alamo, March 31, 1862; W. W. Bailey, Pennsylvania, born in Hendricks county, January 8, 1855; Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma, born in Vigo county, December 6, 1853; Daniel V. Stephens, Nebraska, born in Bloomington, November 4, 1868; Burton L. French, Idaho, born at Delphi, August 1, 1875; Frank Buchanan,

Illinois, born in Jefferson county, June 18, 1862; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan, born in Blackford county, November 5, 1853; W. A. Cullop, Indiana, born in Knox county, March 28, 1853; W. E. Cox, Indiana, born in Dubois county, September 6, 1865; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana, born at Vernon, February 9, 1860; Ralph W. Moss, Indiana, born at Center Point, April 21, 1862; Finley H. Gray, Indiana, born in Fayette county, July 24, 1864; Charles A. Korbly, Indiana, born in Madison county, March 24, 1871; J. A. M. Adair, Indiana, born in Jay county, December 22, 1863; Martin A. Morrison, Indiana, born at Frankfort, April 15, 1862; John B. Peterson, Indiana, born in Lake county, July 4, 1851; George B. Rauch, Indiana, born in Huntington county, February 22, 1876; Henry A. Barnhart, Indiana, born at Twelve Mile, September 11, 1858.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was born at North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854. Two of Indiana's Congressmen are not native sons. Cyrus Cline was born in Richmond county, Ohio, and John Lieb was born in Flehingen, Germany.

THERE are one hundred and forty-five public libraries in Indiana at the present time and yet there are ten counties in which there is no public library at all. The biennial report of the Public Library Commission shows the following counties without libraries: Brown, Crawford, Dubois, Jennings, Ohio, Pike, Scott, Starke, Switzerland, and Warren. The Report says that more than 1,000,000 persons in Indiana are without access to libraries. It is hoped that the branch libraries provided for by the new law will soon overcome this condition. Fifty-three towns and cities already having libraries have arranged to co-operate in providing service for the whole county in which each is situated.

THE postage rates of the present time were not enjoyed by the men who made the first Constitution of Indiana in 1816. The Vincennes *Western Sun* of May 11, 1816, gives the postal rates which went into effect May 1, 1816. They were as follows: Up to 30 miles, 6 cents; 30 to 80 miles, 10 cents; 80 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 400 miles, 18½ cents; 400 miles and above, 25 cents. These rates were for single sheet letters. "Double letters," that is, letters of two sheets, were double the above schedule; "triple letters" or letters of three sheets, cost three times the above rates; while "packets," or letters of four or more sheets, cost four times as much.

HON. JOSEPH GILBERT, whose death occurred recently on his farm near Terre Haute, had preserved a valuable collection of newspapers and other documents of historical value. These papers were generously donated by his heirs to the Indiana State Normal Library, the Fairbanks Memorial Library of Terre Haute, and the Indiana University Library. Files of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the *Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), and the *Indiana Farmer* (Indianapolis) went to the State Normal Library. Files of the local papers, except the Terre Haute *Gazette*, went to the Fairbanks Memorial Library. The Terre Haute *Daily Gazette* was given to the Indiana University Library. Some idea of the amount of material in the whole collection may be gained from the fact that the file of the Terre Haute *Daily Gazette*, when boxed, weighed over a ton. The files of these papers run back to the Civil War time. The gifts make a very fitting memorial to Mr. Gilbert, and are the outcome of an awakening appreciation of local history which promises well for the future.

A VALUABLE gift of books and papers from the library of Dr. T. A. Wylie was presented to Indiana University Library by the heirs. Dr. Wylie was professor of Natural Philosophy in the University for nearly a half century. His widow recently died at a very advanced age. Her one hundredth birthday was celebrated last year. She came to Bloomington a bride in 1837 and had lived here continuously until her death last June. The books and papers in question constitute an important source of historical and biographical information relating to Indiana.

THE article in this number by Superintendent W. C. Gerichs is one of a series of papers on the political history of Indiana prepared by research students in the historical seminary of Indiana University. A number of these will appear from time to time in the pages of this magazine.

SOME memoirs of the Polke family of Indiana, written about 1886 by the late Elder James Polke, of Knox county, are in the hands of the editor and will appear in the next number. A tabular genealogy of the Polke family in Indiana, and its connections, is being worked out and will accompany the paper. Aside from its historical interest, it is believed that the paper will be found to possess considerable genealogical importance.